

## Vermont Daily Transcript.

ST. ALBANS, VT.

WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 23, 1868.

## Republican Nominations



FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

VERMONT.

For Electors at Large—GEORGE W. GRANTLEY, of Vergennes; H. FAIRBANKS, of St. Johnsbury.

For Electors—Third District—GEORGE WILKINS, of Stowe.

## Provincial Fair at Montreal.

At the earnest solicitation of several friends we consented to become one of a party of about twenty, to visit the Provincial Fair at Montreal, on Wednesday the 16th inst., but in consequence of the unpromising weather in the early morning we found only about one half of our party at the appointed rendezvous. The forenoon was rainy and we arrived in Montreal, about two hours behind time. With duties on our hands for the next day that could not well be delegated, there was no alternative but to see what we might and return home by the evening train.

We had come more to see the coarse woolled sheep and Ayrshire Cattle, than for any thing else, and we determined to attend to those two departments first of all. Of Cotswolds, Leicesters, South Downs and Cheriots there was a large show. M. H. Cochrane, Esq., of Compton, was the largest exhibitor in the first three classes, and took first prizes in each. A. B. Foster, Esq., of Waterloo and Chas. Robinson, of Lacolle also took prizes. We were especially charged with the duty of making a purchase of a small flock of Cotswolds for a friend, but time was too precious and we disposed of his case by advising him to open a correspondence with Mr. Cochrane, as affording him the most favorable way to get a truly reliable stock toward the end sought, viz: a flock of pure Cotswolds.

In the section devoted to Ayrshires, the exhibition was of a high order of excellence. We have seen many of the best herds in New England, but we have never seen a better show of Ayrshires than was exhibited here. We do not propose to enter into particulars, and shall content ourselves with naming a single animal, a bullcalf, Marquis owned by the Beauharnois Agricultural Society. Marquis is a five years old—a first prize, imported animal and the sire of several animals owned in this State, among which we may name the very fine three years old bull, owned by E. Barnum, Esq., of Milton.

There were other first prize bulls and other imported ones, but none that quite so fully realized our ideal of what the head of a dairy herd should be as he. Of the cows and heifers several of which are imported animals; all that we can say, is that we heartily wish every dairyman in Vermont could have been there to see. We believe every one of them would have come home determined to start at the earliest practicable moment an Ayrshire herd.

But while we are thus enthusiastic in favor of the purely dairy stock, we are not unmindful of the claims of the noble thorough-bred Short-horns, of which there were many on exhibition. And here again Mr. Cochrane and Carlos Pierce, Esq., of Stanstead, were winners of many prizes. There were also Herefords, Salloways, Jerseys, and Dutch Cattle, many of which were imported animals of great excellence.

Of Swine the show was large, both of large and small breeds but we did not see anything quite equal to the Chester Whites bred in our own part of the country, though it must be confessed that some of the "small breed" were truly very fine animals.

We always had a peculiar fancy about horses. We would at any time go much further to see an intelligent work horse—one that goes to his work with a will and shows an active intelligence in its performance, than to the best trotting match of the season.

The Poultry show was fair, but in a community so given to goose eating we were surprised to see no more of those majestic swan-like geese, the Bremens, but instead, a very large number of the common small geese of the country. The show of black Spanish Fowls was very fair, a noticeable feature, since the opinion prevails that they are not sufficiently hardy to withstand the climate. There were plenty of rabbits, but no dogs among the Canada poultry.

In "Class 6, Agricultural Productions," the show was very superior, consisting of wheat, (winter and spring) barley, rye, oats, various kinds of peas, tares, which by the way is a valued crop in Canada, beans, Indian Corn, both yellow and white, and a splendid show too, timothy, clover, Alsike clover,

hemp, flax, mustard, Swedish turnip, Belgian field carrot, horse beans, buck wheat, Millet and Hungarian grass seed in quantities of not less than twelve pounds.

In "Class 7, Roots and other Field Crops," there were 312 entries. For want of time to particularize we leave class with the remark that to us it seemed particularly full, and in every respect highly creditable.

In Agricultural Implements our Canadian neighbors have in some particulars the advantage of us. Their patent laws enable them to appropriate any and all of our improvements, and combine and arrange them to their minds, hence the better features of several of implements are frequently found in one of theirs. There is, however, in many respects, among the farmers themselves a tenacious adherence to the old style of implements with which they have been acquainted from boyhood, that induces their extensive manufacture, hence we find in the exhibition a much wider range than in ours. This peculiarity is most noticeable in plows. To the casual observer the difference between an American and a Scotch or English plow is chiefly in the length. The American idea to him appears to get the shortest possible arrangement for doing the work, while the other side of the water man seems to be limited in his method of improvement only by the turning room in the fields. We measured the most admired of the plows on exhibition here and a No. 2 Deep Tiller of the "Ames Plow Co.'s series," and found the Canadian, from the handle to the whistle-trees, to be just double the length of the "Deep Tiller." While we were making our measurements an apparently intelligent English farmer was expatiating upon the merits of Lolding the Yankee plows. He says that when one of the short Yankee Plows hits a stone it almost invariably lands the plough, driver and all, either upon or between the horses, and for his own part he would rather take down his fence and drive into his neighbors field to turn about than incur the peril of being thrown heels-over-head among the horses.

O. S. B.

DEFALCATION IN THE P. O. DEPARTMENT.—Col. E. B. Olmstead, distributing clerk of the Post Office Department, Washington, absconded on Saturday, leaving a heavy deficit in his accounts. He was a citizen of Ohio, and was appointed to his position by Gov. Dennison, ex-Postmaster-General. The amount of the defalcation is not definitely known, but it will reach several thousand dollars. According to the narrative of one of the chief officers of the Department, Olmstead, on Saturday morning, went to the residence of a laborer in that branch of the public service, and obtained from him an army overcoat, leaving in exchange some of his own clothing, and giving to him the keys of his office and safe, and \$1,000—the latter for delivery to his wife. The laborer, Branegan by name, in the afternoon, visited a priest and related to him these circumstances. Acting under the advice of the clergyman, he called upon the Postmaster-General and related these facts. Measures were at once taken for Olmstead's arrest, but up to this time no further intelligence has been obtained concerning him.

CONGRESS-EXTRA SESSION.—The adjourned Session of Congress commenced and closed on Monday. No business was done except that relating to adjournment, which had been agreed upon in caucus by a unanimous vote. Mr. Schenck made an ineffectual attempt to get the charges of conspiring between the President and others, to obstruct the collection of the Revenue, referred to an investigating committee; but yielded to objections and withdrew his motion. Congress thereupon adjourned to the 16th of October and from that time to the 10th of November unless otherwise determined.

To the Boys who once Wore Blue.  
BY JOS. H. MONTEPIORE.

BY JOS. H. MONTEPIORE.

An earnest time is coming,  
To test the boys of '61;  
Our cause is bringing,  
Nine from every ten,  
Grant must be granted us,  
To steer the ship of state—  
Of Freedom must be said:  
Be it altogether too late.

The General who led the heroes,  
Once dressed in blue,  
Will lead our country safely  
His darkest hour through.  
Remember our trials on the  
Gloomy battle-field.  
Remember Grant's words:  
BOYS NEVER YIELD.

"Our country must be saved,  
At cost of hub or life!"  
His example and encouragement  
Ended the fearful strife.  
Yes, Grant shall lead the van,  
Vote for him soldiers,  
Each and every man.

The day we must carry and win,  
Oppression of every kind must flee—  
Grant, by your vote,  
President shall and will be;  
Our Banner shall lead the way,  
And South proudly wave,  
The land of heroes.  
We are bound to save.

Grant is our man,  
Honest brave and true,  
Aid him with your votes  
The whole Union through.  
Grant shall be granted us,  
To set the nation right;  
Then let our efforts boys,  
End the political strife.

St. Albans, Sept. 23, '68.

## The Whitney Seizure Again.

MR. EDITOR:

The publication in your valuable paper of a recent date what District Collector Gen. Stannard was pleased to call a statement of facts, in answer to a personal statement made by me under date of June 30th, 1868, seems to require a few more facts, in reference to the seizure and confiscation of Mr. Olmstead's and my cows, as it charges me with crimes of which I am not guilty, and makes statements which are not true.

At the time of the seizure of the cows, Gen. Stannard was absent from home at Washington, and I could not have access to him until the latter part of the week in which the cows were to be sold on Saturday. I learned that he would be at home on Wednesday night, and I was at his office in Burlington on Thursday morning, the last day of April, not, as he says, to have him explain the matter of an entry of some cows that had been seized, but to have him release them, or suspend the sale until he could investigate the case—supposing that he could control the acts of his subordinates.

He told me he knew nothing about the case, had not heard anything about it, having been gone from home.

I then stated to him that the cows were driven into the Deputy Collector's presence at the time of the entry, viz., April 28th, 1867, and the value in gold (\$22.50 each) was mutually fixed by myself and the officer; and that the idea of fraud never entered my heart.

I did not say to him that I entered them considerable less than cost, but I said I did not pretend that I entered them exactly at cost, but for what we thought they were worth in gold in Canada, and as high as the average entries of cows at this and other offices in the District.

During the Spring of 1867, there were 14 entries—embracing 101 cows—made at the office at West Berkshire, only one single cow of which was entered higher than mine, and she was selected from a choice herd for the man's own private use, as he kept but one. My four were the next highest entry, and ranging from that down to \$10, according to value, the whole averaging \$19.33 each.

During the Spring of 1868, there were 18 entries, embracing 148 cows, at the same office, only 16 of which were entered higher than mine the year before, and 132 for less than mine—the whole averaging \$19.72 each.

In regard to the oath he has published, I will say I did read it, neither did I know that I signed such an oath; I signed what the officer called a manifest, supposing that it simply stated the facts performed in the transaction, and that the oath attached was in accordance with the law where ad-valorem duties were required according to the value in the country from which they were last imported, as that is the only true basis on which ad-valorem duties can justly be placed.

We had no invoice, as the man of whom we made the purchase caused them to be driven to the place where Collector Hibbard was, and they did not come into our possession till after they had passed his inspection.

In reference to Special Inspector Bowles' letter, published in connection with Gen. Stannard's statement, I will say that Mr. Bowles asked me three times during the conversation how much I paid for the cows.

I did not see fit to answer the question, but told him I had not paid anything yet, as we got them on time, without interest, and they are not paid for yet. He said he knew what I paid for them, and he knew what I entered them at, and he should seize them.

He said he got his information direct from the man of whom we purchased the cows, and they were so entered on his books.

In reply to this I simply refer to the subjoined letter from N. S. Whitney, Esq.

I never told him that I entered them at exactly what we paid for them in Canada, neither did I use any language he could torture into such an inference. I did protest against his taking the cows, and if there was anything wrong about it I was responsible and would make it right, that it was an honest transaction, and that I had fully complied with the requirements of the law.

Of course I refused to receipt them, as they were appraised for more than they were worth, and for \$31 more than they sold for, and I was not disposed to be trapped in that way. I proposed to give a receipt for the delivery of them when it was ascertained that they were justly forfeited.

Now, is it not very remarkable that Special Inspector Bowles, in the discharge of his high trusts, should turn back a whole year the book of records and select the highest entry save one individual cow that had been made for three months at that office, as the only case demanding his official attention.

Now, why all this official malice against me? Simply because, when Inspector Wilson was trying to get his appointment, I expressed a preference for another man, as I supposed I had a right to do without incurring the displeasure of the whole Department of Customs in the District of Vermont.

I claim to be a humble, law-abiding citizen, and my rights are as precious to me, as though I were some more exalted personage.

Now I submit again to the candid people of Northern Vermont, wherein have I done wrong in this whole transaction, or tried to defraud the Government out of its just dues.

In concluding this already too long communication, I would respectfully request the publication of the following letters from N. S. Whitney and E. L. Hibbard, Esqrs., which gives his views at the time of the importation of the cows.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. K. WHITNEY.

East Franklin, Sept. 21.

EAST FRANKLIN, VT.,  
Sept. 16, 1868.

J. K. WHITNEY, Esq., Franklin, Vt.

SIR:—In answer to your request made some time ago, that I give you a written statement of my opinion relative to the value of four certain cows, which were entered by you at the Custom House, in West Berkshire, Vermont, on the 23rd of April, 1867. Also what my instructions were from the Collector, relative to taking entries of animals &c., for consumption, I have to reply as follows:

In my judgment the four cows were entered at a fair valuation, and fully up to the average price that cows of like quality were being sold at in Canada at that time. With one or two exceptions they were entered the highest of any cows entered at that office during the season.

In reference to my instructions relative to taking entries of property paying ad valorem duty: I was instructed to keep myself fully posted in the market value of such property in Canada. Allow no appraisals to be made, but let the importer make his entry as he pleased; and if he entered the property below its market value in Canada, I should then sign it.

In relation to that part of the oath on the back of the manifest which says, "that the invoice which I now produce contains a just and faithful account of the actual cost of the said goods, &c., which each importer is required to sign. I never could see the propriety of the clause, in the face of the law and instructions like the above.

For example, if an importer should by any manner of means, purchase a horse in Canada for \$5 and the horse at the same time is worth \$50, the government according to law, is not obliged to take \$1 duty on the horse, but may exact \$10 and still if the importer enters him at \$50 and pays \$10 duties, he is required to sign the same oath containing the clause cited above.

Again, farmers in Canada importing into the United States any of the animal products of their farms, are required to enter them at their market value, and are required to sign the same oath as cited above. I would inquire if any producer can make oath conscientiously as to actual cost. Where is the propriety of the clause.

I never understood either from the law or any other instructions that I received while I was Deputy Collector at West Berkshire, that actual cost was always to be taken as a basis upon which duties were to be collected, on goods paying ad valorem duty.

Very Respectfully

Your Ob't. Servant,

E. L. HIBBARD.

J. K. WHITNEY, Esq., E. Franklin, Vt.

DEAR SIR:—Having seen in the St. Albans Weekly Messenger, of recent date, a letter written by Thomas Bowles, dated at West Berkshire, July 20th 1868 addressed to Gen. George J. Stannard, Collector of the District of Vermont, in which he says that he had information in regard to four cows, which J. K. Whitney & H. Olmstead, purchased of me in April 1868, that were seized by him and A. F. Wilson, on the 20th day of April 1867; that he got the information which led to the seizure direct from the man of whom they purchased the cows, and from his books.

I would say, that I never had any conversation with Mr. Bowles on the subject. I do not know as I ever saw the man, and as to my book no one has had access to it unless in some clandestine manner, and my farmer says that no man is allowed to see it without his permission.

Very truly yours,

N. S. WHITNEY.

St. Armand, P. Q.

19th Sept. 1868.

CASE OF SURRATT.—The case of Suratt was called Monday morning, in the Criminal Court at Washington. The District Attorney announced his readiness to proceed with the conspiracy indictment, having decided to enter a motion for a *nolle prosequi* in the murder indictment. The motion for a *nolle prosequi* was entered, and the case was then called on the conspiracy indictment. The defence asked postponement until to-day to make a special plea setting forth the amnesty proclamation of the 4th of July last in defence. The Judge assented to the request for postponement.

## Special Notices.

Missisquoi Springs.

Excessive, Aug. 29, 1868.

For a long time I had been afflicted with a very serious disease of the Kidneys. I was not able to turn over in bed without help, and it was thought by all my friends that I never should recover. All medical treatment had been without effect. The disease was complicated by a scrofulous affection. I tried every remedy, used the water of Mineral Springs elsewhere without avail. The Missisquoi Spring water was tried by me in 1866, and I continued its use for several months, till I entirely recovered and am now in better health than ever before. I consider this water a specific for Kidney and Scrofulous complaints. It has been so in my case.

ALANSON SAMSON.

VALLEY HOUSE,

Franklin Co., Vt., Aug. 17, '68.

I have been afflicted with Catarrh for three or four years. In February last I had it very severely. In April commenced the use of the Missisquoi water. The discharge was very heavy and troublesome, but continued to less and until to-day I am entirely well. The many remedies I had taken under the best medical advice had proved unavailing, and I owe it to others similarly afflicted, to state that the Missisquoi water has been, in my case, the only effective means of cure.

CHARLES SMITH,

Northampton, Mass.

## The American Cooking Stove.

ANOTHER PATENT SUIT.—We understand Messrs. Shear, Packard & Co. have been compelled to commence a suit against Hunt & Miller, of Hudson, for infringing the Patent on the Ash Sifter in the American Cooking Stove. This is the fifth suit they have been compelled to bring against different parties on this Stove. The four previous suits have resulted favorably for S. P. & Co., and they are determined to follow up all cases of infringement until others cease from appropriating their improvements.—*Albany Evening Journal*, July 23rd, 1868.

All persons are cautioned against selling or using Stoves with a Shaking Ash Sifter in the hearth, or under the grate, as this improvement is fully secured to us by five different Patents, and all persons selling or using Stoves with this improvement, will be liable to prosecution for infringement, as we have granted no licenses to other parties to make or sell this improvement and all infringements will be promptly prosecuted.

SHEAR, PACKARD &amp; CO.,

Albany, N. Y.

For Sale by D. M. WALKER,

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ADDRESS  
To the Nervous & Debilitated.

WHOSE sufferings have been protracted from hidden causes, and whose cases require prompt treatment to render existence desirable: If you are suffering or have suffered, from involuntary discharges, what effect does it produce upon your general health? Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does your liver, or urinary organs, or your kidneys, frequently get out of order? Is your urine sometimes thick, milky, or sticky, or is itropy on setting? Or does a thick serum rise on the top? Or is a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you have spells of short breathing, or dyspnea? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject? Do you feel listless, mooping, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody? Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you run your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have your restlessness, your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver-complaint?

Now, reader, self abuse, venereal diseases badly cured, and sexual excesses are all capable of producing a weakness of the generative organs. The organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man. Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health? You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; they do not become sad and discouraged; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and them right in the face—none of your downcast looks or any other meanness about them. I do not mean those inflated by cunning to excess. The latter can only run their constitutions, but also those they do business with or for.

How many men, from badly cured diseases, from the effects of self-abuse and excesses, have brought about that state of weakness in those organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—idiotcy, imbecility, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide, and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have doctored for all but the right one.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a Burette. HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT DUCHI is the great Burette, and is a certain cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness, and that of Posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy. Helmbold's Extract Burette, established upwards of 18 years, prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist, 594 New York, and 104 South 10th Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Price—\$1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for \$6.50, delivered to any address. Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

None are genuine unless done up in steel engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

Information.

Information guaranteed to produce a luxuriant growth of hair upon a bald head, or a beardless face, also a recipe for the removal of pimples, blotches, eruptions, etc., on the skin, leaving the same soft, clear, and beautiful, can be obtained without charge by addressing

THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist.

823 Broadway, New York.

Twenty-five Years Practice  
In the Treatment of Diseases incident to Females, has placed Dr. Dow at the head of all the physicians making such practice a specialty, and enables him to guarantee a speedy and permanent cure in the worst cases of suppression and all other Menstrual Derangements, from whatever cause. All letters for advice must contain full particulars. Office, No. 9 Endicott Street, Boston.

N. B. Board furnished to those desiring to remain under treatment.  
Boston, July, 1868. 226 1vrdaw

BUSINESS FROCKS, of all kinds, for Fall and Winter, now opening at  
WM. N. SMITH & CO'S.

## NEW FIRM

AND

NEW GOODS!

AT

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NO. 2, DARROW BLOCK,

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BE leave to state that, by virt. e recent changes made at No. 2 Darrow Block, they are prepared to offer to the public a stock of

Ready-Made Clothing

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Unsurpassed in variety and style by any Clothing House in Franklin County

Comprising a full line of

NEGLIGGE SUITS,

SACK SUITS,

DRESS SUITS,

The above entirely New and Latest Styles on

OVERCOATS

Of every new Pattern and Style, Comprising

BEAVER, (German and American),

CHINCHILLA

CASTOR,

MELTON,

PETERSHAM

AMERICAN CASSIMERES,

QUEECHY &amp; CHEAP

ALSO

A Complete line of

FURNISHING GOODS,

Comprising

OVER SHIRTS,

(Flaid, Flannel and White),

UNDER SHIRTS, do

DRAWERS,

LINEN &amp; PAPER COLLARS,

NECK TIES &amp; BOWS,

HOSIERY,

GLOVES, Buck &amp; Clo

&amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.

UMBRELLAS,

Of all kinds,

LARGE SIZE,

MEDIUM,

LADIES,

Of Scotch and American Goods.

Hats and Caps

Of Every Variety in Market,

Comprising

LONDON STIFF RIM,

KNOBBY—Soft,

STAPLE,

SILK, &amp;c., &amp;c.

Caps of every Style.

Be sure and call early as desirable goods are going fast.

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19th Jan-68

New Goods, New Goods,

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—IN—

MONITOR BLOCK

LAKE STREET,

MISCELLANEOUS,

SCHOOL AND

TOY BOOKS,

ALL KINDS OF

ENVELOPES,

PAPER,